

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please replace the paragraph extending from page 7, line 13 to page 7, line 24 with the following new paragraph:

A

System 200 includes four I/O drawers ~~202-208~~ 210-216, such as, for example, I/O drawers 144-150 in Figure 1. However, although depicted with four I/O drawers ~~202-208~~ 210-216, one skilled in the art will recognize that more or fewer I/O drawers may be included than depicted in Figure 2. It should also be noted that some of I/O drawers ~~202-208~~ 210-216 may be connected to service processor 201 through RIO networks only, through SPCN buses only, or through both. The RIO Controller through which I/O drawers ~~202-208~~ 210-216 would be connected to service processor 201 is not shown for clarity. Also not shown are the various connections between I/O drawers 210-216 with each other.

Please replace the paragraph extending from page 7, line 25 to page 8, line 16 with the following new paragraph:

A 2

During the boot process of a power on event, service processor 201, which may be implemented, for example, as service processor 135 in Figure 1, loads the new service processor firmware 206, thus updating the service processor firmware, and executes this new service processor firmware to collect vital product data from each SPCN card 220-226, in each I/O drawer 210-216. Each SPCN card 220-226 may be implemented as, for example, SPCN cards ~~152-154~~ 151-154 in Figure 1. Each I/O drawer 210-216 may be implemented as, for example, I/O drawers 144-150 in Figure 1. The new firmware images have been previously loaded into the service processor's 201 flash memory 202 during a previous user session on the data processing system 200. The new firmware images may include new system firmware 208, new service processor firmware 206, and new SPCN firmware 204. Each SPCN card 220-226 contains a SPCN flash memory 230-236 and a SPCN processor 240-246. The SPCN flash memory 230-236 contains the SPCN firmware image that is executed by the SPCN processor 240-246 to manage power

A<sup>2</sup> for the drawer while aiding the service processor 201 in collecting the vital product information.

Please replace the paragraph extending from page 10, line 25 to page 11, line 18 with the following new paragraph:

A<sup>3</sup> With reference now to Figure 3, a flowchart illustrating an exemplary process for updating a new version of firmware for an SPCN card as a background operation is depicted in accordance with the present invention. Once a system power-on request has been received, such as, for example, in response to someone pushing a power button on the computer, the service processor runs the new updated service processor firmware stored in, for example, the SP firmware 198 section of flash memory 196 in Figure 1, and collects vital product data from the SPCN card within each drawer, such as, for example, SPCN cards 210-216 in Figure 2 (step 302). The new firmware may ~~includes~~ include new system firmware, service processor firmware, and SPCN firmware and may have been loaded onto the disk processing system from, for example, a web site, a diskette, CD-ROM, or DVD-ROM during a previous session and stored in a non-volatile memory device, such as, for example, flash memory 196 in Figure 1. The vital product data includes topology information such as, for example, the identity and number of components contained within each drawer and the physical location of each drawer so that, if there is a problem, a service technician may be directed to the correct location to service the system.

Please replace the paragraph extending from page 12, line 18 to page 13, line 5 with the following new paragraph:

A<sup>4</sup> Once system initialization has been completed, the system firmware signals the service processor that control has been transferred to the host operating system (step 310). It ~~[[as]]~~ is at this point that the service processor is no longer needed by the system firmware and thus, may initiate any other tasks as needed. Thus, once the system firmware has released the service processor, the service processor then updates the SPCN

A4  
firmware by performing steps 312-324 as a background operation. Thus, the service processor queries the SPCN card for its current firmware level (step 312). The service processor then compares the retrieved firmware level of the SPCN card with the stored copy, such as SPCN firmware copy 199 in flash memory 196 in Figure 1, received at the last user requested update (step 314) and determines whether the two match (step 316). If the SPCN current firmware level matches the stored copy of the firmware, then the firmware is up to date and no further action is necessary.

---